

USE OF NEUROTOXIN THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF UROLOGICAL-NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH PROSTATE CANCER

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/978,982, filed October 15, 2001, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/463,040, filed January 17, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,365,164, which is a 371 of PCT Application No. PCT/US98/14625, filed July 15, 1998, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/052,580, filed July 15, 1997.
10 The entire disclosure of each of the above-referenced applications is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention provides methods for treating neuronally-mediated urologic and related disorders, for example, prostate cancer. This is accomplished by administering
15 a composition that includes at least one neurotoxic compound such as a botulinum toxin.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 Many medical conditions in urology are rooted in a spastic dysfunction of the sacral reflex arcs. Examples of such conditions include pelvic pain (e.g., interstitial cystitis, endometriosis, prostatodynia, urethral instability syndromes), pelvic myofascial elements
20 (e.g., levator sphincter, dysmenorrhea, anal fistula, hemorrhoid), urinary incontinence (e.g., unstable bladder, unstable sphincter), prostate disorders (e.g., BPH, prostatitis, prostate cancer), recurrent infection (secondary to spastic sphincter, hypertrophied bladder neck) and neurogenic bladder dysfunction (e.g., Parkinson's Disease, spinal cord injury, stroke, multiple sclerosis, spasm reflex).

25 The prostate is a partially glandular and partially fibromuscular of the male reproductive system. During aging, the prostate tends to enlarge (hypertrophy). Development of prostate cancer also results in enlargement of the prostate. This prostatic enlargement can lead to urethral obstruction and voiding dysfunction.

 Prostatic enlargement is a common occurrence in older men. Lytton *et al.* (Lytton, B., Emery, J.M and Harvard, B.M. [1973] 99: 639-645) estimated that a 45 year old male
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had a 10% risk of prostate surgery by age 70. The U.S. Census Report estimates that there are 30 million people today over age 65. This segment of the population is projected to rise to 50 million over the next 30 years. Therefore, the number of men with prostatic enlargement also will increase. According to draft reports of the National Kidney and Urologic Disease Advisory Board, 425,000 prostatectomies were performed in the United States in 1989. Based on population growth estimates, the number of prostatectomies performed annually will rise to 800,000/year by the year 2020.

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer and the second leading cause of death in American men. About 180,000 cases a year (in 2000) are diagnosed. As they age, most men will develop either benign (non-cancerous) prostate enlargement or prostate cancer. Approximately 30 percent of men over the age of 50 have microscopic evidence of prostate cancer. The term, prostate cancer, refers to the presence of one or more neoplasms on, in, or near the prostate, and may be diagnosed by a number of diagnostic techniques, including biopsy, ultrasound, and/or circulating antigens.

It is recognized that while many men have prostate cancer, few die from it. Many prostate cancers are slow-growing. The average age at diagnosis of prostate cancer is age 70. A man diagnosed with prostate cancer has a number of treatment options, including surgery (prostatectomy), radiation therapy, hormone therapy, or "watchful waiting." Especially where prostate cancer patients present with other life-limiting illnesses, such as cardiac problems, or are elderly, the life expectancy at diagnosis may be shorter than ten years. In such a case, watchful waiting may be the best treatment option. Watchful waiting includes postponing treatment and carefully watching the progression of the disease in a partnership with a doctor.

However, prostatic enlargement associated with or due to prostate cancer may cause undesirable symptoms. Because the prostate gland encircles the urethra, problems with urination may occur if the gland's enlargement restricts urine flow through the tube. Such outflow obstruction may result in symptoms of urological-neurological disorder, including urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urge-type dysfunction, unstable bladder, unstable sphincter, and recurrent urinary infection. The urethra passes through the prostate (prostatic urethra) as it courses to the external urethral orifice. The prostate has five distinct lobes that

are apparent at 12 weeks in the human fetus (Lowsley, O.S. Am. J. Anat. [1912] 13: 299-349.). Although the lobular branching found in the fetus is not visible in the prepubescent prostate, the lateral middle anterior and posterior lobes are used to describe the enlarged prostate.

5 A more recent viewpoint is that the prostate also is comprised of several morphologically distinct zones (McNeal, J. Urol. Clin. North Am. [1990] 17(3): 477-486). The majority of the glandular volume is composed of the peripheral zone (~70-75%). The remainder of glandular volume is divided into the central zone (~20-25%), the transition zone (~5-10%) and the periurethral glandular zone (~1%).

10 McNeal (1990) reported that BPH develops in the transition zone and the periurethral glandular zone. BPH nodules develop either within or immediately adjacent to the preprostatic sphincteric zone. The transition zone is a small region close to the urethra intimately related to the proximal urethral sphincter. The stroma of the transition zone is dense and compact, and is unusually susceptible to neurologically-induced disturbances of
15 growth control. Its glands penetrate the sphincter, while sphincter muscle fibers penetrate the transition stroma. The periurethral glandular zone has a similar urogenic sinus origin as the transition zone.

 BPH may be associated with increased amounts of stroma relative to epithelium (Bartsch, G., Muller, H. R., Oberholzer, M, Rohr, H., P., J. Urol. [1979] 122: 487-491). A
20 significant portion of the stroma is smooth muscle (McNeal, 1990) which is under sympathetic nervous control. The contractile properties of this smooth muscle could account for the dynamic component of obstruction in BPH (Bruschini, H. et al. [1978] Invest. Urol. 15(4): 288-90; Lepor, H [1990] Urol. Clin. North Am. 17(3): 651-658).

 In addition to sympathetic control of prostatic stroma, the prostate is highly
25 innervated. The prostate nerve fibers enter the prostate from the posterior lateral aspect, with a concentration of ganglia near the junction between the prostate and the seminal vesicles (Maggi, C.A, ed. [1993] Nervous control of the Urogenital System, Harwood Academic Publishers; Higgins, J.R.A. and Gosling, J.A. [1989] Prostate Suppl. 2: 5-16). Acetylcholine (ACH), neuropeptide Y (NPY), vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) and
30 noradrenaline fibers have been described in this gland. A rich plexus of ACH-positive nerve

cell bodies is associated with secretory acini in all parts of the gland. Some of the ACH fibers also contain NPY neurons. VIP-containing neurons have been found associated with ACH-containing nerve cell bodies. Occasional neurons have been found between the ACH-staining nerve fibers, suggesting that both NPY and noradrenergic neurons supply smooth muscle (Higgins, J.R.A and Gosling, J.A [1989] Prostate Suppl. 2: 5-16).

Autonomic nerves are distributed evenly between the central and peripheral zones of the prostate (Higgins, J.R.A. and Gosling, J.A [1989] Prostate Suppl. 2: 5-16). Peripheral neuronal control is similar. In addition, there is no difference in the type of nerve fibers, found associated with either epithelial or stromal elements of the gland.

The anatomical studies of nerve fiber types in the prostate, coupled with other studies of innervation of prostatic stroma (Brushing H, Schmidt, R.A, Tanagho, E.A, [1978] Invest. Urol. 15(4): 288-290; Watanabe, H. Shima, M. Kojima, M. Ohe, H.L. [1989] Pharmacol. Res. 21 (Suppl. 2): 85-94) suggest that cholinergic innervation influences epithelial behavior, while adrenergic innervation influences stromal tonus (excitability). These observations have provided a rationale for the use of, for example, alpha blockers in the treatment of BPH. The effects of alpha blockers (Downie, J. W. and Bialik, G.J. [1988] J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 246(1): 352-358) can also account for improvements in symptoms of BPH as a result of dampening of dysfunctional striated sphincter behavior by the alpha blockers.

Studies have also shown that there are several tachykinins (for example, substance P [SP], calcitonin gene related peptide [CGRP], neurokinin A, bradykinin, and nerve growth factor [NGF]) that can influence the tonus of smooth muscle (Hakanson, *et al.*, [1987] Neuroscience 21(3): 943-950). Neurotransmitter receptors have been quantified throughout the prostate (e.g., NPY, VIP, SP, leu-enkephalin (L-enk), met-enkephalin, 5-HT, somatostatin, acetylcholinesterase positive fibers (ACTH), and dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) (Crowe, R., Chapple, C.R., Burnstock, G. The Human Prostate Gland: A Histochemical and Immunohistochemical Study of Neuropeptides, Serotonins, Dopamine beta-Hydroxylase and Acetylcholinesterase in Autonomic Nerves and Ganglia). There is some variation in receptor density at different prostatic sites in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Changes in electrophysiologically recorded cellular behavior and in concentration of neuropeptides within the spinal cord have been shown to be a secondary consequence of

mechanical pinch to the tail muscles of a rat, catheter stimulation of the posterior urethra, and electrostimulation of a peripheral nerve. Dyssynergia between the detrusor and the urethral sphincter is a significant finding in prostatodynia patients. Denervation of the prostate has been shown to produce dramatic changes within the prostatic epithelium. Thus there is evidence that experimentally induced alterations in neurological influences can be produced in the sacral, spinal cord, bladder or urethra through mechano-, electro-, chemical or thermal (microwave, laser) methods to change irritative behavior. However, there have been no known attempts to use neurotoxins for therapeutic applications.

There is poor correlation between the degree of prostatic enlargement and the severity of symptoms. While 80% of men age 70 show BPH on transrectal ultrasound scans, only 20% seek surgery (Coffey, D.S. and Walsh, P.C. [1990] *Urol. Clin. North Am.* 17(3): 461-475), the treatment of choice for BPH (Fowler, F.J. Jr., Wennberg, J.E., Timothy, R.P. [1988] *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 259(20): 3022-3028). Symptoms of irritation may far exceed symptoms expected based on the size of the prostate. Symptoms may improve after surgical treatment of BPH by procedures such as transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) (Christensen, Aagaard, M.M.J., Madsen, P.O. [1990] *Urol. Clin. North Am.* 17(3): 621-629), balloon dilation (Dowd, J.B. and Smith, J.J. III [1990] *Urol. Clin. North Am.* 17(3): 671-677), or prostatic hyperthermia (Baert, L., Ameye, F., Willemen, P., *et al.* [1990] *J. Urol.* 144: 1383-1386). However, symptoms persist in as many as 15% of all BPH patients (Baert, L., Ameye, F., Willemen, P., *et al.* [1990] *J. Urol.* 144: 1383-1386; Wennberg, J.E., Mullly, A.G., Hanley, D., Timothy, R.P., Fowler, F. J., Roos, R.P., Barry, M.J. *et al.* [1988] *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 259: 3027-3030). Up to 25% of BPH patients have secondary procedures in long term follow-up studies, suggesting that surgical approaches do not address the fundamental mechanisms that produce BPH, i.e., the faulty neurological influence (control mechanism) on the integrity of the lower urinary tract.

The need for repeated surgeries, the morbidity and mortality associated with TURP and the cost of surgery have led to the development of some non-surgical approaches. However, there are only a limited number of therapies available for treatment of incontinence associated with prostate disease, such as prostate cancer. They include absorbent pads which are worn to soak up any leaks, catheters to drain urine, and

medicaments. Some medicaments, such as alpha blockers discussed above, relax the bladder, which may reduce urgency. However, relaxing the bladder only treats a symptom of an enlarged prostate, but does not address the underlying condition itself. Another non-surgical approach is androgen ablation (hormone therapy) (McConnell. *J.D.*, [1990] *Urol. Clin. North Am.* 11(3): 661-670.) However, hormone therapy has undesirable side effects such as hot flashes, loss of libido and impotence. Radiation therapy may also shrink the prostate, but has significant side effects such as damage to the nerves associated with the prostate and urinary tract, leading to incontinence and impotence. Prostatectomy, a surgical option, has the drawbacks associated with surgery as well as the high incidence of damage to nerves. Few medical or surgical treatments to date have produced a restoration of void behavior to normal state (flow rate of about 25cc/sec and void volume of about 400cc).

Treatments for prostate cancer may also have significant side effects. Radiotherapy in particular is associated with severe bladder irritation (urgency, pain, and frequency) and may occur in as many as five percent of patients.

The present invention uses chemical and non-chemical methods, particularly neurotoxins, to modulate neuronally-mediated urologic and related disorders. For example, such methods can be used to treat BPH and related conditions such as prostatitis. The present invention is also useful for treatment of urinary symptoms associated with prostate cancer by using methods of the present invention to shrink the prostate and/or treat a urological-neurological disorder. The instant invention also may remove triggers of changes in the CNS; by non-chemical methods including biofeedback, or by chemical methods that treat BPH and other urological conditions by the administration of substances that block various neurological activities, such as, for example, selected neurotoxins.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

It is an object of the instant invention to provide safe, inexpensive, out-patient methods for the prevention and treatment of urological-neurological dysfunctional states or conditions, for example, prostatic enlargement.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide compositions for this therapeutic goal. It is a still further object of the present invention to provide dosages and

methods of administration for compositions useful for the prevention and treatment of neurological-urological conditions.

Other objects of the present invention will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

5 In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there are provided methods of treating urological-neurological conditions in mammals, said methods comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one neurotoxin to such a mammal. It is preferred that the neurotoxin inhibits synaptic function. Such inhibition produces selective denervation, and, for example, atrophy of the prostate and reversal of
10 irritative symptoms associated with prostatic enlargement. In one embodiment of the instant invention, the neurotoxin induces dysfunction of the presynaptic neuronal terminal by specific binding and blockade of acetylcholine release at myoneural junctions. Such a neurotoxin can be, for example, botulinum toxin type A (BOTOX, Allergan).

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there are provided methods for
15 treatment of a urological-neurological symptom of a patient with prostate cancer. In this aspect, the method includes the step of injecting a therapeutic amount of a botulinum toxin into the prostate gland of a patient, thereby alleviating a urological-neurological symptom associated with prostate cancer. In one embodiment of this aspect of the invention, a symptom of a urological-neurological disorder associated with prostate cancer or its
20 treatment, includes urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urge-type dysfunction, unstable bladder, unstable sphincter, and recurrent urinary infection. A preferred urological-neurological disorder to treat is urinary incontinence. A preferred patient to treat is a human male. A preferred botulinum toxin may include, for example, botulinum toxin type A, botulinum toxin type B, botulinum toxin type C, botulinum toxin type D, botulinum toxin
25 type E, botulinum toxin type F, and botulinum toxin type G. A preferred botulinum toxin is botulinum toxin type A and B.

Another embodiment of the present invention includes a method for treatment of a urological-neurological symptom in a patient with prostate cancer, the method comprising the step of injecting a therapeutic amount of a botulinum toxin into a portion of the lower
30 urinary tract of a patient, thereby alleviating a symptom of prostate cancer or a treatment

thereof. A preferred symptom to treat includes pelvic pain and a urological-neurological disorder. Preferred urological-neurological disorders to treat include urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urge-type dysfunction, unstable bladder, unstable sphincter, and recurrent urinary infection. In one embodiment, the treatment is radiation treatment. A preferred patient to treat is a human male. A preferred botulinum toxin may include, for example, botulinum toxin type A, botulinum toxin type B, botulinum toxin type C, botulinum toxin type D, botulinum toxin type E, botulinum toxin type F, and botulinum toxin type G. A preferred botulinum toxin is botulinum toxin type A. A preferred portion of the lower urinary tract to treat includes the bladder, the external urethral sphincter, and the bladder neck.

Preferably, the neurotoxin is safe, highly selective and easy to deliver, including when combined with other therapies. Other useful neurotoxins include capsaicin, resiniferatoxin and a-bungotoxin. Delivery of the neurotoxin can be by any suitable means. A convenient and localized method of delivery is by injection.

A therapeutically effective amount of the neurotoxin is the dosage sufficient to inhibit neuronal activity for at least one week, more preferably one month, most preferably for approximately 6 to 8 months or longer. Dosing can be single dosage or cumulative (serial dosing), and can be readily determined by one skilled in the art. Neurotoxin can be delivered serially (i.e., one time per month, one time per every six months) so that the therapeutic effect can be optimized. Such a dosage schedule is readily determined by one skilled in the art based on, e.g., patient size and the condition to be treated, and will depend on many factors, including the neurotoxin selected, the condition to be treated, the degree of irritation, and other variables. One suggested course of treatment for BPH is 200 units every three days up to the LD₅₀ for BOTOX or about 2500 units.

The aforementioned methods of treatment should be particularly useful for the long-term control of neurological-urological disorders, e.g., the symptoms of prostatic enlargement, without the need for surgical intervention. Furthermore, the methods of the instant invention provide for control of neurological-urological disorders, e.g., BPH and related conditions, in a highly selective manner, without the potential side effects and treatment failures associated with current treatment modalities.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

"Urological-neurological condition or disorder" includes many medical conditions in urology rooted in a spastic dysfunction and/or degeneration of the sacral reflex arcs. Examples of such conditions include pelvic pain (e.g., interstitial cystitis, endometriosis, prostatodynia, urethral instability syndromes), pelvic myofascial elements (e.g., levator sphincter, dysmenorrhea, anal fistula, hemorrhoid), urinary incontinence (e.g., motor or sensory, unstable bladder, unstable sphincter), prostate disorders (e.g., BPH, prostate cancer), recurrent infection (secondary to sphincter spasticity), and urinary retention (secondary to spastic sphincter, hypertrophied bladder neck), and neurogenic bladder dysfunction (e.g., Parkinson's Disease, spinal cord injury, stroke, multiple sclerosis, spasm reflex) and other such urological conditions of a nervous etiology.

The prostatic enlargement that can be treated according to the methods of the instant invention can be of any etiology. The instant invention is particularly suited for the treatment of prostatic hyperplasia, especially benign prostatic hyperplasia. The present invention can also be used for the treatment of enlargement of the prostate with inflammation (prostatitis), particularly abacterial prostatitis. In addition, the methods of the instant invention can be used for the treatment of prostatodynia.

A preferred condition to treat using the methods of the invention are conditions and symptoms associated with prostate cancer or with treatment methods associated with prostate cancer. In one embodiment, the present invention includes the step of injecting a therapeutic amount of a botulinum toxin into the prostate gland of a patient, thereby alleviating a symptom of prostate cancer or a treatment thereof. Symptoms of prostate cancer and conditions associated with prostate cancer may include pain and one or more urological-neurological disorders or symptoms thereof. A preferred symptom to treat is urinary incontinence.

Types of urological-neurological disorder to treat are any type of urological-neurological disorder that may arise as a result of a prostate cancer or in response to treatment methods associated with prostate cancer. In one embodiment, urinary incontinence is caused by enlargement of the prostate which is caused by prostate cancer. Urinary incontinence refers to a number of different manifestations of difficulty with

urination. Urinary incontinence related to enlargement of the prostate may be the result of outflow obstruction. Associated urinary symptoms include urinary incontinence, urinary retention, urge-type dysfunction, unstable bladder, unstable sphincter, and recurrent urinary infection.

5 The prostate may be treated by methods of this invention in conjunction with other forms of prostate therapy or treatment or in conjunction with “watchful waiting.” Treatments with which the methods of the present invention are compatible with include surgery, such as a prostatectomy (removal of all or part of the prostate gland), hormonal, and radiation therapy.

10 A preferred patient to treat is a human male. A preferred botulinum toxin may include, for example, botulinum toxin type A, botulinum toxin type B, botulinum toxin type C, botulinum toxin type D, botulinum toxin type E, botulinum toxin type F, and botulinum toxin type G. A preferred botulinum toxin is botulinum toxin type A.

15 Another embodiment of the present invention includes a method for treating a patient with prostate cancer, the method comprising the step of injecting a therapeutic amount of a botulinum toxin into a portion of the lower urinary tract of a patient, thereby alleviating a symptom of prostate cancer or prostate cancer treatment.

20 Symptoms of prostate cancer or prostate cancer treatment include pelvic pain. Pelvic pain includes perineal pain (the area including the penis, anus and the scrotum), as well as pain in the lower abdomen and back area, which may result from a number of different causes related to prostate enlargement and/or disease. Prostate cancer treatments which result in symptoms that may be treated by the present invention include prostatectomy, hormone therapy, and most preferably, radiotherapy. Commonly, prostate cancer treatments result in a urological-neurological disorder characterized by bladder irritation causing urgency, pain, and frequency.

25 The lower urinary tract includes the urinary organs other than the kidney and ureters. Preferred portions of the lower urinary tract to treat include the bladder, the external urethral sphincter, and the bladder neck.

30 Without being bound by theory, the basis for the treatment of the neurological-urological conditions according to the instant invention is the removal or modulation of the

neural basis for the dysfunctional regulation of the affected tissue. For example, the modulation of the neural basis of prostate glandular dysfunction can be accomplished by any non-surgical means known in the art. Such means can include, for example, biofeedback, a-blockers, pharmacological methods, and the use of one or more neurotoxins to inhibit synaptic function in the affected gland. It is preferred that the neurotoxin cause long-lasting inhibition of synaptic function, preferably greater than one week, more preferably greater than one month, most preferably six to eight months or longer. Such neurotoxins can include, for example, capsaicin, resiniferatoxin, a-bungotoxin, terodotoxin and botulinum toxin. Botulinum toxin is a preferred neurotoxin according to the instant invention, particularly botulinum toxin A, more particularly BOTOX (Allergan).

The toxin can be formulated in any pharmaceutically acceptable formulation in any pharmaceutically acceptable form. Such forms and formulations include liquids, powders, creams, emulsions, pills, troches, suppositories, suspensions, solutions, and the like. The toxin can also be used in any pharmaceutically acceptable form supplied by any manufacturer.

In a preferred embodiment in accordance with the method of the instant invention, the neurotoxin is botulinum toxin type A. Therapeutically effective amounts of botulinum toxin can be any amounts or doses that are less than a toxic dose, for example, less than about 3000 IU/70 kg male, preferably between 100 IU/70 kg male to 1200 IU/70 kg. The dosages can be given as a single dose, or as divided doses, for example, divided over the course of four weeks.

The neurotoxins of the instant invention can be administered by any suitable means. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, botulinum toxin is administered by injection. Such injection can be administered to any affected area. For example, the neurotoxin can be injected urethroscopically into the prostate with 200 IU with single or serial dosing. Preferably the neurotoxin is injected every three days until a therapeutic effect is achieved or up to about 2500 units.

The following techniques are used in this invention:

Tissue Preparation for Light Microscopy

Tissues are fixed in 6% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, for 24

hours, dehydrated in graded alcohol and xylene, and embedded in paraffin. Sections are cut and stained with appropriate stains, such as hematoxylin/eosin.

Tissue Preparation for Election Microscopy

5 Tissues are collected and fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, for 1 hour at 4°C, then incubated with 0.1% osmium tetroxide for 1 hour and embedded in EPON. Ultrathin sections (80 nm) are prepared and stained with lead citrate/uranyl acetate and examined vrith an electron microscope (Philips, model 201).

Tunel Stain for Apoptosis

10 The tissue is fixed and embedded as described above. The tissues are deparaffinized and reacted with Proteitnase K (Boehringer). They are further treated with peroxidase and TDT enzyme and placed in a humidifier set at 30° for one hour. The sections are washed and anti-digoxigenin-peroxidase is added for 30 minutes, followed by staining with nickel-DAB (diaminobenzene).

Immunohistochemistry Studies

15 The presence of the neuropeptides VIP, SP, NYP, L-Enk and calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) as well as the expression of transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta), transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-alpha), epidermal growth factor (EGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) are determined in prostatic tissues using appropriate monoclonal antibodies. Use of neurotoxins results in prostatic atrophy, which should be reflected by lower levels of growth factors in treated prostatic tissue.

20 Sections are incubated overnight at room temperature mth primary antibodies followed by immunostaining with avidin-biotin-peroxidase (Vectastain Elite ABC, Vector Labs, USA). Rabbit polyclonal antiserum against the neurotransmitters VIP, CGRP, SP,NPY and L-Enk (Peninsula Labs, USA) is used in these preparations, at dilutions of 25 1:8000 to 1:12,000. Immunocytochemical controls consist of preabsorbing the primary antiserum with appropriate antigen, or their substitution with normal serum (Blasi, J., Chapman, E.R., Yamas, S., Binz, T., Niemann, H and Jahn, R. [1993] The EMBO Journal 12: 4821-4828; Black, J.D. and Dolly, J.O. [1986] J. Cell Biol. 103; 535-544; Linial, M. [1995] Is. J. Med. Sci. 31: 591-595). After mounting on slides, sections are counterstained 30 with eosin, dehydrated and coverslipped.

Western Blot Analysis of Growth Factor Expression

Treated and untreated prostate cell homogenates are examined for expression of growth factors by Western blot analysis. Cell homogenate protein is separated by electrophoresis on SDS-PAGE (7%), then transferred electrophoretically overnight to nitrocellulose paper (Towbin, H., *et al.*, [1979] Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 76(9): 4350-4379). The nitrocellulose paper is soaked for one hour at room temperature in 0.5% non-fat dry milk dissolved in phosphate buffered saline, and further soaked overnight at 4°C in blocking solution (2% bovine serum albumin in 10 mM Tris/0.15 M NaCl/ 0.1% sodium azide, pH 7.4). The nitrocellulose membranes are incubated with antibodies (IgG fractions of anti-TGF-beta, anti-TGF-alpha, anti-EGF and anti-bFGF) purified by protein A (1×10^6 cpm/ml) in blocking buffer for 1 hour. The membrane is washed with PBS containing Nonidet P-40 between incubations. X-O-mat AR2 film (Kodak) is exposed to the membrane at -70°C and films are developed to examine the expression of growth factors.

Determination of c-fos and c-myc Expression

Expression of c-fos and c-myc in treated and untreated prostatic tissue is determined by Northern blot analysis as follows. Tissue is homogenized in lysis buffer for 15 seconds or until the tissue homogenizes. Sodium acetate is added and the solution is mixed by swirling. An equal volume of water-saturated phenol is added and mixed by inversion, followed by addition of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol. The solution is vortexed vigorously for 30 seconds, and allowed to settle on ice for 15 minutes. The solution is centrifuged for 10-20 minutes at 4°C. After centrifugation, the aqueous phase is carefully aspirated and placed in a new polypropylene tube. One volume of isopropanol is added and the solution is mixed by swirling. The solution is placed in a -20°C freezer for at least 60 minutes to precipitate RNA. After precipitation, the tube is centrifuged for 10 minutes, and the supernatant is decanted, leaving the RNA pellet. One ml of ethanol is added, and the tube is centrifuged for additional 10 minutes. The aqueous phase is discarded, and the pellet is washed with 100% ethanol by vortexing. The RNA pellet is redissolved in 0.4 ml of lysis buffer. The RNA is reprecipitated by the addition of 100% ethanol and incubation at -20°C freezer for at least 60 minutes. The solution is centrifuged and the supernatant discarded. RNA concentration is determined by diluting 5 µL of sample into 995 µL of DEPC water and

measuring the ratio of absorbance at 260/280 nm.

The following examples are provided by way of describing specific embodiments without intending to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Example 1

5 This Example describes denervation of the prostate.

Unilateral denervation of the prostate is carried out by removal of the pelvic ganglia, which overlie the prostate of the rat. This approach preserves the functional integrity of the bladder and posterior urethra and removes the possibility for artifact arising from major disturbances in blood flow or micturation. Control animals undergo sham operations
10 without concurrent denervation of the prostate. After denervation, the animals are allowed to recover and maintained prior to collection of the prostate. The prostate is preserved, prepared for light microscopy and examined histologically. The major findings are (1) reduced epithelial cell height primarily due to a decrease in the clear supranuclear zone (due to a reduction in the amount and size of the apical cisternae and the endoplasmic reticulum);
15 (2) major changes in protein expression on SDS gel electrophoresis (the endoplasmic reticulum is important in protein synthesis) (3) modest reduction in the number of secretory granules; (4) an increase in intracellular vacuoles, intercellular empty spaces and reduction in microvilli on the cell surface; and (5) a significant increase in nerve growth factor (NGF) content ipsilateral to the denervation relative to the control group (188 ± 10 vs. 46 ± 20 vs.
20 29 ± 16 pg/g wet tissue (\pm SD) NGF is known to influence only sympathetic and sensory neurons. N = 15 in both the control and experimental groups.

Example 2

This Example describes the effect of neurotoxin injection on normal prostate: rat prostate.

25 Rats were randomly assigned into three groups. The first group received a single acute dose of Botulinum toxin type A (BOTOX, Allergan) of 5, 10 or 15 IU. These animals were sacrificed one week after injection. The second group received a series of 4 weekly injections of 5 IU of Botulinum toxin and were sacrificed at 5 weeks. Control rats received

5 saline injections. Injections were performed as single or serial injections into the left and/or right ventral lobe of the prostate. Note that an injection of methylene blue into one lobe of the rat prostate showed immediate diffusion into the opposite lobe. Thus, there was communication between the prostate lobes and therefore the contralateral lobe could not be used as a true comparative control.

The weight of each prostate ventral lobe collected from healthy animals was approximately 0.50 gram. All toxin-treated animals showed shrinkage of prostate volume, first in the injected lobe, and with subsequent injections, reduction in the overall volume. After four serial injections, the left prostate lobe weighed 0.12-0.17 gram, while the right lobe weighed 0.10-0.14 grams. This represented a reduction of over two-thirds of the original size.

Example 3

This Example describes the effect of neurotoxin injection on urological dysfunctions: human data.

15 Three patients with recalcitrant voiding dysfunction were treated with injections of botulinum toxin (BOTOX) as follows. Patient 1 was a 47-year-old male who was incontinent secondary to an injury sustained at the cervical vertebrae (level C6-C7) sustained 14 months previously. Urodynamics on presentation revealed a bladder capacity of 30 cc and a weak sphincter (peak urethral pressure of 40 cm water). He had failed multiple pharmacological regimes and was intolerant to penile clamp/condom devices.

20 He received four weekly 200 IU botulinum toxin injections into the bladder neck for total dose of 800 IU. Post-injection, his bladder capacities ranged from 300-400 cc with oxybutinin and 150-200 cc without oxybutinin. Peak bladder pressures pre-injection had been 200-cm water, compared to post injection bladder pressures of 40 cm of water. The patient was continent with a penile clamp after treatment with botulinum toxin. In addition, walking and erections improved due to reduced bladder spasticity.

25 Patient 2 was a 55 year old T12 paraparetic female secondary to traumatic injury 14 years previous. The patient presented with urge incontinence, and had been on self-catheterization every 2 hours during the day and two times at night. The patient received

injections into the lateral bladder wall in two weekly injections of 200 IU each for a total of 400 IU of botulinum toxin. The patient's voiding diary data revealed pre-injection capacities of between 150-200 cc. Post injection, diary data indicated bladder capacity increased to 300-400 cc. In addition, the patient no longer had annoying constant urge type dysfunction, slept through the night and was continent on self-catheterization every 4 hours.

Patient 3 was a 65 year old male with disabling perineal pain following radiation treatment for prostatic cancer. The patient had failed medical therapy. He was treated with one 200 IU injection of botulinum toxin into the external urethral sphincter. The patient experienced dramatic relief of testicle pain and had far less severe pain in the shaft of the penis. Erections were not affected.

Example 4

This Example describes the determination of the smallest effective dose.

Rats are injected in the prostate ventral lobes with single and serial doses of botulinum toxin (BOTOX). The prostates are harvested at different time intervals to determine the smallest effective dose, as well as the morphological and physiological changes taking place with time. The smallest effective dose is defined as that dose that would demonstrate a decrease in prostate volume.

To assess the response to electrical field stimulation, preparations are mounted between two platinum electrodes placed in the organ bath. The tension of the preparations is adjusted. Transmural stimulation of nerves is performed using a Danted Neuromatic 2000 Simulator delivering single-wave pulses at suprarnaxirnal voltage with a duration of 0.8 milliseconds at a frequency of 0.5 to 80 hertz. The polarity of the electrodes is changed after each pulse by means of a polarity-changing unit. The train duration is five seconds and the train interval 120 seconds. Isometric tension is recorded by using a Gould thermo-array 8-channel recorder. Separate experiments are performed to determine the preload teflsion producing optimal responses. In addition, the effect of the electric field stimulation in the presence of different concentrations of individual neuropeptides is determined. These neuropeptides are 10-20 μ M adrenaline, 10 μ M clonidine, 5-50 mM regitine, 10 nM -0.1 μ M acetylcholine, 1-3 μ M atropine, 1 nM - 10 μ M nifedipine, 1-10 nM VIP and 1-250 nM NPY.

The effect of nitroprusside (a nitric oxide releasing substance) and methylene blue (a guanylate cyclase inhibitor) on prostate tone and contraction resulting from field stimulation also is examined in these tissues.

Example 5

5 This Example describes the effect of botulinum toxin on rat prostatic tissue: comparison of hormonally intact rats to hormonally deprived rats.

 To determine if there is any interaction between the neurotoxin and testicular-derived hormones, studies are performed which will examine the interaction of the neurotoxin with hormonal components. These studies will compare prostatic tissue treated
10 with botulinum toxin harvested from rats that have undergone orchiectomy (hormonally depleted rats) and prostatic tissue from rats treated with botulinum toxin that did not undergo orchiectomy. Fifty-two age-matched rats are treated as described below. Four healthy rats will undergo a sham operation consisting of anesthesia induction, exposure of the prostate and injection of 0.2 cc saline into the left ventral lobe of the prostate. Three rats are given
15 bilateral orchiectomy with no injection to the prostate (hormonally depleted controls), five rats will have orchiectomy and injection of 0.2 ml saline in the left ventral lobe (hormonal depletion + surgical stress control). Four groups of rats receive botulinum injections of 0.5 IU, 1.0 IU, 1.5 IU and 2.5 IU only (hormonally intact experimental rats). Sixteen rats undergo bilateral orchiectomy. Eight of these rats are treated with a single injection of 2.5
20 IU botulinum toxin into the left ventral lobe 5 weeks after surgery. All rats are sacrificed after six weeks, and the harvested prostate is prepared for examination as described above. A similar atrophic effect on glandular epithelium is expected.

Example 6

 This Example describes the effects of botulinum toxin on patients.

25 Patients affected by benign prostatic hyperplasia, abacterial prostatitis, or prostatodynia are studied both before and after treatment with botulinum toxin. Patients are eligible for inclusion in this study if they are affected by BPH between the ages of 40 and 80, or if they are between 25 and 60 and have been diagnosed with abacterial prostatitis or

prostatodynia. Preferred patients are those who are not good surgical candidates. Patients are evaluated prior to treatment by determination of prostate specific antigen levels (PSA), evaluation of urodynamic parameters (cystometrogram, urethral pressure profile and flowmetry), determination of American Urological Association (AUA) symptom score (Barry, M.J., *et al.*, [1992] J. Urol, 148: 1549-1557), maintenance of a voiding diary, and examination of the prostate by transrectal ultrasound with biopsy (for BPH patients only). One week after initial evaluation is completed, the patient is injected urethroscopically with 200 IU of botulinum toxin as either single unilateral injections, serial unilateral injections or 1.5 bilateral injections. BPH patients are treated by TURP or undergo control TURP-biopsy 7 days after single injection or 5 weeks after serial injections. The harvested prostatic tissues are prepared for examination as described previously herein. The patients are re-evaluated after injection using the same parameters examined during the initial evaluation.

Example 7

This Example describes botulinum treatment of patients with prostate cancer.

Patients affected by prostate cancer are studied before and after treatment with botulinum toxin. Patients are eligible for inclusion in this study if they are affected by prostate cancer and are between the ages of 40 and 70. Preferred patients are those who are not good surgical candidates. Patients are evaluated prior to treatment by determination of PSA levels, evaluation of urodynamic parameters (cystometrogram, urethral pressure profile and flowmetry), determination of American Urological Association symptom score, maintenance of a voiding diary, and examination of the prostate by transrectal ultrasound with biopsy. One week after the initial evaluation is completed, the patient's prostate is injected urethroscopically with 200 IU of botulinum toxin (BOTOX, Allergan) as either single unilateral injections, serial unilateral injections or bilateral injections. Patients are treated by TURP or undergo control TURP-biopsy 7 days after single injection or 5 weeks after serial injection. The harvested prostatic tissues are prepared for examination as described in Examples 1, 2, 3. The patients are re-evaluated after injection using the same parameters examined during the initial evaluation. The study is expected to demonstrate that shrinkage of the prostate has occurred during treatment described in this Example.

Example 8

This Example describes the treatment of a patient with prostate cancer.

5 A male patient, 65, presents with urinary symptoms, including frequency (particularly at night), difficulty urinating, and a weak and interrupted flow of urine. The patient undergoes a digital rectal exam which indicates an enlarged prostate. The patient further undergoes transrectal ultrasound biopsy of his prostate and is found to have a Gleason score 2-4 adenocarcinoma of the prostate on the left side. The patient's PSA is tested and found to be 6.97 ng/ml. The diagnosis is localized, low grade prostate cancer. In considering the patient's medical history and predicted life expectancy together with the stage of his prostate cancer, and the patient's desire for a less aggressive treatment option, a decision is reached to do no intervention but continue monitoring. To treat the urinary symptoms, 200 units of botulinum toxin are injected as either a single unilateral injection, serial unilateral injections, or bilateral injections transurethraly. Within two weeks, it is expected that urinary symptoms due to the enlarged prostate will be resolved and will not reoccur for between 4-6 months.

Example 9

This Example describes the treatment of a patient with prostate cancer who is also undergoing hormone therapy.

20 A male patient, 72, presents with urinary symptoms, including frequency (particularly at night), difficulty urinating, pain and burning on urination, and weak/interrupted flow of urine. Digital rectal exam indicates an enlarged prostate, and transrectal ultrasound biopsy indicates a Gleason score 8-10 adenocarcinoma of the prostate. The patient had a highly elevated PSA level. Since the prostate cancer was likely not confined to the prostate, the patient is placed on a regime of hormone blockade using FLUTAMIDE and LUPRON. To treat the urinary symptoms, 200 units of botulinum toxin are injected as either a single unilateral injection, serial unilateral injections, or bilateral injections transurethraly. Within two weeks, urinary symptoms due to the enlarged prostate are expected to be resolved and are not expected to reoccur for between 4-6 months.

The foregoing description of the invention is exemplary for purposes of illustration and explanation. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that changes and modifications are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. All documents cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference. It is intended that the following claims
5 be interpreted to embrace all such changes and modifications.